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WPK Sixth Congress Closed, President KIM IL SUNG Reelected General Secretary

President Kim Il Sung making a closing address at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea (KCNA Radiophoto)

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, October 10-14 reelected President Kim Il Sung General Secretary of its Central Committee and picked up members of its leading organs. The Party Congress envisaged a 3.1-fold increase in gross industrial output value by the end of the 1980's by advancing ten major tasks of economic construction.

President Kim Il Sung proposed to form a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo with two systems allowed to coexist and outlined its 10-point policy platform. He also pictured the new Confederal Republic as "a neutral and non-aligned state."

The Party Congress called for intensified unity in the anti-imperialist forces.

Follows a roundup of the third-day and fourth-day sittings:

The third-day session of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was held on October 13.

The session was presided over by Comrade Li Jong Ok.

The session sent a congratulatory message in the name of the Congress to the workers, technicians, office workers and Three-Revolution Team members of the factories and enterprises who performed shining feats of labour in carrying out this year's national economic plan, greeting the Sixth Congress of the Party.

It also sent a congratulatory message in the name of the Congress to the officers and men of the heroic People's Army and People's Security Forces and public security men who have reliably defended the revolutionary cause of our Party and are today creditably carrying out their honorable revolutionary duty.

Comrade So Chol made a report of the Credentials Committee of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The session adopted with the unanimous approval of the delegates a decision on endorsing the report of the Credentials Committee of the Congress.

Debate on the report on the work of the Central Committee of the Party continued.

At the proposal of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Congress highly praised the unassuming heroes who had shown loyalty to the Party and the revolution and to the fatherland and the people, including Comrade Paek Hyong Gi, Chief of the Ophthalmologic Section of the Anju County People's Hospital, who had worked devotedly, upholding the public health policy of our Party, and sent them thanks in the name of the Congress.

The session adopted with the unanimous approval of the delegates a decision on the summing-up of the work of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the first agenda item.

The session discussed the revision of the rules of the Workers' Party of Korea, the third agenda item, and adopted a decision on it with the unanimous approval of the delegates.

Chong Sin Hyok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, made a congratulatory speech at the Congress and presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a silk banner of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party.

The fourth-day session was held on Oct. 14 in an atmosphere overflowing with high pride of the great victory achieved in the revolution and construction under the guidance of the Party and deep confidence in the bright future of our revolution.

The election of the central leading bodies of the Workers' Party of Korea, the fourth item on the agenda, took place at the session.

At the session the result of the first plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party was made public.

It was announced that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, was elected General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in accordance with the will and desire of the entire Party members at the first plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party.

At that moment, the meeting hall was swept by boundless joy and emotion and enthusiastic cheers of hurrah burst forth.

The result of the election of the members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and the Political

(Continued on page 2)

Central Leading Bodies of Workers' Party of Korea Elected

PYONGYANG, October 14 (KCNA) — The first plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held on October 14.

Attending the plenary meeting were the members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the Party.

The members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party were also present at the plenary meeting.

The plenary meeting elected the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, the Political Bureau and the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, elected the Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Party, organised the Secretariat and the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Party.

The plenary meeting also elected the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Party.

Follows the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, the Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Party, the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Party, and the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Party:

General Secretary of the Central Committee Of the Party
KIM IL SUNG

Members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party:

KIM IL SUNG,

Kim Il, O Jin U, Kim Jong Il, Li Jong Ok

Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee Of the Party:

KIM IL SUNG,

Kim Il, O Jin U, Kim Jong Il, Li Jong Ok, Pak Sung Chul, Choe Hyon, Rim Chun Chu, So Chol, O Baek Ryong, Kim Jung Rin, Kim Yong Nam, Chon Mun Sop, Kim Hwan, Yon Hyong Muk, O Guk Ryol, Kye Ung Tae, Kang Song San, Paek Hak Rim

Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party:

Ho Dam, Yun Gi Bok, Choe Gwang, Cho Se Ung, Choe Jae U, Kong Jin Tae, Chong Jun Gi, Kim Chol Man, Chong Gyong Hui, Choe Yong Rim, So Yun Sok, Li Gun Mo, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kim Gang Hwan, Li Son Sil

Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Party:

General Secretary: KIM IL SUNG

Kim Jong Il, Kim Jung Rin, Kim Yong Nam, Kim Hwan, Yon Hyong Muk, Yun Gi Bok, Hong Si Hak, Hwang Jang Yop, Pak Su Dong

The Military Commission of the Central Committee Of the Party:

Chairman: KIM IL SUNG

Members: O Jin U, Kim Jong Il, Choe Hyon, O Baek Ryong, Chon Mun Sop, O Guk Ryol, Paek Hak Rim, Kim Chol Man, Kim Gang Hwan, Tae Byong Ryol, Li Ul Sol, Chu Do Il, Li Du Ik, Cho Myong Rok, Kim Il Chol, Choe Sang Uk, Li Bong Won, O Ryong Bang

The Control Committee of the Central Committee Of the Party:

Chairman: So Chol

Vice-Chairmen: Kim Jwa Hyok, Chu Chang Bok

Members: Kim Chang Hwan, Chong Gwan Ryul, Li Yong Mo, Han Sok Gwan

Kim Gi Nam was appointed as editor-in-chief of Rodong Sinmun, the organ of the Central Committee of the Party.

The first plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Auditing Commission of the Party elected Li Rak Bin its Chairman.

Closing Address of President KIM IL SUNG (Gist)

President Kim Il Sung made a closing address at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 14.

He said:

This Party Congress has been held successfully as the whole nation is seething with a high degree of political enthusiasm and revolutionary zeal, rousing great expectations and interest from the entire Party membership and all the rest of the people and enjoying active support and best wishes from the revolutionary people the world over.

He continued: ...

Through the active participation of you comrade delegates, the Congress successfully discussed all the items on the agenda and performed its tasks splendidly.

The Congress powerfully demonstrated the invincible might of our Party solidly united with one ideology and purpose on the basis of the Juche idea. It clearly showed the entire people's boundless trust and love for our Party.

I warmly thank you comrade delegates, all our Party members and the entire people for the positive efforts to make the work of the Congress a success.

On behalf of the Congress, he extended warm thanks to the delegation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification which attended the Congress and congratulated it warmly and to its party for sending the delegation. He also extended active support and encouragement to the south Korean revolutionaries, democrats and patriotic people who are bravely fighting to democratize south Korean society and reunify the country.

He wished the 700,000 Korean nationals in Japan and all other Koreans abroad, a greater success in the struggle for their democratic national rights and the reunification of the country.

Noting that the delegations of the Korean Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party, the friendly parties, participated in the Party Congress and offered ardent congratulations, he extended warm thanks to them and wished them a greater success in their patriotic activities for the reunification of the country and the prosperity of the nation.

He continued:

On behalf of the Congress, I express my deep gratitude to the parties, governments and revolutionary organizations, the international organizations and bodies, individual persons and friends in many countries that have congratulated us fervently by sending delegations, congratulatory messages or telegrams to our Party Congress.

I would like to send, on behalf of our Party membership and the entire Korean people, militant greetings to the working class and the revolutionary people throughout the world and express firm solidarity with their just struggle. they are actively supporting and encouraging our people in their revolutionary cause of national reunification and of building socialism.

He further said:

This Congress proudly summed up the brilliant victory and valuable experience gained by our Party and people in the revolutionary struggle and work of construction in the past period.

During the period under review, an epochal change took place in the building of socialism in our country, and our internal revolutionary forces strengthened beyond compare. Giant strides were made in the struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully, and the international solidarity with our revolution further cemented.

The historic change in our revolution and in the life of our people in the years we reviewed eloquently proves the great vitality of the Juche idea and the sagacity of our Party's leadership.

Our Party has led our people's revolutionary struggle along a straight road to victory under the unfurled banner of the Juche idea. It made a correct analysis and judgement of the situation at each period, mapped out correct lines and policies and skillfully organized the masses of people for the struggle to carry them out.

In the difficult and complicated struggle to lead the revolution and construction, our Party was further tempered and seasoned and developed to be an invincible revolutionary Party. The Party's monolithic ideological system was established more fully and more firmly, and its fighting power and leadership role increased markedly. The most splendid success achieved in Party building during the period under review is that there were laid the Party's solid organizational and ideological foundations on which to carry our revolutionary cause through to completion and develop our Party as a Juche Party for ever.

The Congress has expressed great pleasure and satisfaction at the shining victory scored in the revolution and construction in the years under review, unanimously confirmed the correctness of Party line and policy and fully supported and approved all the activities carried out by the Party Central Committee.

We can take a great pride in the tremendous achievements in the revolution and construction and the splendid successes in Party activities and Party building in the past years.

The Sixth Party Congress advanced correct lines and policies to carry on our revolution and construction victoriously and made clear specific struggle tasks.

The revolutionary lines and the magnificent targets of socialist construction proposed by the Party Congress serve as a programme which imbues our Party members and working people with great hopes for the future and firm confidence in victory and arouses them forcefully to fresh struggles and exploits.

We should step up the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea and thus win a fresh victory in the struggle to accomplish the whole society on the Juche idea.

An important task in transforming the whole society after the Juche idea is to step up the building of socialism. We should intensify the struggle to revolutionize, working-classize and .intellectualize the whole society and to base the national economy on Juche, modernize and scientize it and thus equip all members of society firmly with revolutionary ideological consciousness, abolish all class distinctions and lay strong material and technical foundations commensurate with a completely victorious socialist society.

When the ten long-range goals of socialist economic construction put forward by this Congress are attained, our nation's economic power will increase beyond compare, our people's material and cultural standards will reach a very high level, and a decisive advance will be made in the struggle for the building of socialism.

The Party members and working people should all advance with fresh courage and firm confidence in order to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and to attain the ten long-range goals of socialist economic construction with success. In all spheres and at all units of the national economy they should brave obstacles and difficulties by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and strenuous effort and fulfil their economic tasks without fail.

We should continue to wage the vigorous struggle for the country's reunification, our supreme national task.

This Congress put forward a new proposal to reunify the country by way of founding a confederal state, through the union of north and south; it also set forth the ten-point policy which the confederal state should carry out. The proposal for national reunification and the ten-point political programme of the unified state advanced newly by our Party have already aroused strong support and great sympathy among the entire people of north and south Korea and our overseas compatriots and among the progressive people of the world. All the Party members and working people should endeavour resolutely to put the new reunification proposal into effect as soon as possible and give positive support and encouragement to the south Korean people in their righteous patriotic struggle for democracy and national reunification.

We should conduct brisk external activites to carry through the foreign policy programme of independence, friendship and peace clarified at this Party Congress, and thus defend the national interests and sovereignty of our people on the international arena, provide more favourable international environments for our revolution and hasten the victory of world revolution as a whole.

In order to implement the lines and tasks advanced by the Party Congress successfully, it is imperative to strengthen our Party.

Basing ourselves on the success achieved already in Party building, we should further reinforce and develop our Party into the revolutionary vanguard of Juche and steadily enhance its leading role. We should establish more fully the Party's monolithic ideological system throughout the Party and society by taking in hand the work of establishing this system as the basic line of Party building and firmly guarantee the Party's leadership to the revolutionary struggle and work of construction.

The Sixth Party Congress elected its new Central Committee, reflecting the unanimous will of the entire membership.

On behalf of the newly-elected Party Central Committee, I would like to offer my deep thanks to comrade delegates and all Party members for having placed the deep trust in it.

The newly-elected Central Committee should lead all Party members and the masses of people to put the decisions of the Party Congress into effect and to faithfully fulfil its honourable missions and duties, thus living up to the great trust and expectations of comrade delegates and the entire Party members.

Noting that the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is another great event that brilliantly adorned the glorious history of the Party, he said: It will be remembered for ever in our Party's history as a victorious congress that demonstrated the all-round triumph of the Juche idea and the Party's invincibility, as a glorious congress that provided a sure guarantee for the victorious advancement of our revolution and the consummation of the cause of Juche. **(KCNA)**

Mass Gymnastic Display 'Under Banner of Party' Performed

The grand mass gymnastic display "Under the Banner of the Party" celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea and its Sixth Congress was performed on October 14 at the Moranbong Stadium by 50,000 school children and youth in Pyongyang.

President Kim Il Sung watched the mass gymnastic display.

The Moranbong Stadium was packed to capacity with over 100,000 people.

Seeing the performance together with President Kim Il Sung were Kim Il, O Jin U, Li Jong Ok, Pak Sung Chul, Rim Chun Chu, So Chol, O Baek Ryong, Kim Jung Rin, Kim Yong Nam, Chon Mun Sop, Kim Hwan, Yon Hyong Muk, O Guk Ryol, Kye Ung Tae, Kang Song San, Paek Hak Rim, Ho Dam, Yun Gi Bok, Choe Gwang, Cho Se Ung, Choe Jae U, Kang Hyon Tae, Chong Jun Gi, Kim Chol Man, So Yun Sok, Li Gun Mo, Hyon Mu Gwang, Hwang Jang Yop and Kim Gyong Ryun.

Also seeing the performance were Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party, and members of various delegations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

It was also watched by the members of the delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Li Xiannian, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the CPC, the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by Petar Stambolic, Member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League and Member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Ilie Verdet, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party and Prime Minister of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic, the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by V.V. Grishin, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and First Secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, and other foreign delegations, socio-political figures and men of the press who came to the DPRK to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries and foreign guests staying in Pyongyang also saw the performance.

The mass gymnastic display "Under the Banner of the Party," was highly acclaimed by the spectators.

On the evening of that day a soiree of Pyongyang City working people celebrating the 35th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea and its Sixth Congress was also held at the Kim Il Sung Square.

President Kim Il Sung was present at the soiree.

The square was packed to capacity with more than 30,000 working people **(KCNA)**

A scene of the grand mass gymnastic display "Under the Banner of the Party" performed on October 14 at the Moranbong Stadium, Pyongyang, in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the WPK and its Sixth Congress

(Continued from page 1)

Bufeau of the Central Committee of the Party was announced at the session.

The result of the election of Secretaies of the Central Committee of the Party was made public and the Organization of the Secretariat announced at the session.

It was announced at the session that the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Party was organised.

The session heard the result of the election of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Party.

The session announced that the Edition-in-Chief of Rodong Sinmun, the organ of the Central Committee of the Party, was appointed.

The result of the election of the Chairman of the Central Auditing Commision of the Party which was held at the first plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Auditing Commission of the Party was announced at the session.

The great leader / Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a closing address.

The historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea closed with the chorus of "the internationale".

The Sixth Congress of the Party, a great political event in the development of our Party and revolution, was a significant glorious congress in the history of the Korean communist movement and our Party and the history of the struggle of the world revolutionary people.

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea will be brilliantly recorded in the history of our Party as a congress of great unity and cohesion at which the organisational and ideological foundation of the Party, closely rallied around its Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, has been further consolidated to carry out the cause of our revolution to the end, a congress of a new march which has opened a boundlessly bright prospect for our revolution and aroused the entire people to its realisation and a significant congress which has given a strong impetus to the triumphant advance of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and the world revolution.

We Believe Our Relations Will Further Expand

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at a grand banquet he arranged on Oct. 8 in honour of His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, Secretary General of the Party of State of Guinea, President of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic and Supreme Chief of the Guinean Revolution.

Follows the full text of the speech:

Your Excellency esteemed President Ahmed Sekou Toure,

Guests from Guinea,

Comrades and friends,

It gives us a great pleasure to meet again here in Pyongyang today Your Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure, Secretary General of the Party of State of Guinea and Supreme Chief of the Guinean Revolution, at this meaningful moment when the opening day of the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is close at hand.

You have made a long journey again to our country to attend the Sixth Congress of our Party and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its founding. This is an expression of your deep trust in and fraternal friendship with us and marks an epochal occasion in further expanding and developing the friendly relations between our two Parties, and two peoples.

Allow me, Comrade President, to extend my deep thanks to you for having revisited our country, gladly accepting our invitation to attend the Congress of our Party, and most warmly welcome you as guests of honour for our Party and state.

Respected Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, you are our comrade-in-arms and brother who has forged intimate relations with us on the same road of struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialist construction.

Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, you are widely known as a distinguished political leader of Africa who took the road of revolution in his youth and has firmly upheld independence.

Under your leadership the Guinean people won the independence of their country earlier than others at the historic dawn when the African continent was greeting in a new age of liberation and have successfully advanced along a unique road of socialist development since the independence.

As an independent and sovereign state Guinea was the first in Africa in the 1950's to establish diplomatic relations with our country and has brought friendly and cooperative relations with us into all-round development and efflorescence. This was thanks to the determined step taken by you, Comrade Sekou Toure, who act on your own faith, unafraid of outside pressure.

We highly estimate the revolutionary Guinean people for confidently advancing along an independent line put forward by the Guinea Democratic Party headed by you, and wish you greater successes in your future struggle.

The Guinean people, proceeding from the common idea of independence and the sense of internationalist solidarity, are consistently extending firm support to our people's struggle to build socialism, force all foreign troops out of south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people always remember this and are deeply grateful for this.

The Sixth Congress of our Party will sum up the brilliant successes and precious experiences gained by our people in the revolutionary struggle and work of construction under our Party's leadership over the past decade and put forward a new program for socialist and communist construction.

It profoundly gratifies our Party and powerfully encourages our people that you personally attend the historic Sixth Congress of the Party which will be a new milestone in the advancement of our Party and our revolution.

Comrade President, you and I are having the third significant meeting following our meeting in Pyongyang in the autumn of last year and our reunion in Belgrade in May this year.

We believe that through the repeated contacts and deepening intimacy between us the relations between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples will further expand and develop in the future to conform to the new demands of the changing situation and the development of the revolution.

The friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Guinean peoples are a link in the friendship and solidarity among the Asian and African peoples and the constant strengthening and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between our two Parties and two countries will be greatly conducive to promoting the common cause of the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the anti-imperialist independent forces.

Your Excellency esteemed President,

I deem it great joy to hold the Sixth Congress of our Party, receiving congratulations from such close comrades-in-arms as you, and here at this place overflowing with the feeling of fraternal friendship may I propose to drink a toast:

To the indestructible friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Guinean peoples,

To the strengthening and development of the Party of State of Guinea and the prosperity of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic,

To the unity of the world's people advocating independence,

To the health of you esteemed Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure,

To the health of the guests from Guinea and

To the health of comrades and friends present here. **(KCNA)**

WPK Presents Magnificent Model Before Others to Build Socialism

Speech of Guinea President

AHMED SEKOU TOURE

President Kim Il Sung on October 8 arranged a grand banquet in honour of His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, Secretary General of the Party of State of Guinea, President of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic and Supreme Chief of the Guinean Revolution.

The Guinean President made a speech at the banquet, which reads:

Dear brother Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people,

We would like to express our profound joy at finding ourselves in Pyongyang at your side on the eve of the Congress of your great Party, the Party which, under your clear-sighted, courageous and faithful direction, has been the artisan of national construction and founder of the bases of socialism, the effective organiser and educator of the Korean working people.

Our presence on the soil of Korea is not aimed at satisfying our curiosity by acquainting ourselves with a country or a people, but at affirming in face of the world the sincere and wholehearted admiration which the revolutionary people of Guinea and our Party cherish for the Korean people, at affirming the militant friendship and profound confidence which exist between the directions of our two Parties, between our two Governments and particularly between our two persons. It is, therefore, to concretise the militant solidarity that unite us in the anti-imperialist struggle for assuring our peoples a fully independent life.

This admiration and this confidence are based on a solid foundation, because your work is for justifying the admiration and the confidence which are cherished for you by all peoples of the world and particularly those who have chosen the national liberation struggle for the building of an independent life.

If parties demand the revolution and affirm their will to build socialism, many of them are sincere with this option of radical transformation of the life of people with a view to assuring the people greater happiness. But among those parties, the Workers' Party of Korea presents a magnificent model before other parties, because we see your starting point and compare it with the presented life of the Korean people in order to measure the magnitude of the task which you have already assumed and to assure us of the continuation of the triumphant march of the Korean people towards a brighter future.

The confidence which we entertain for you and the admiration which we have for your person is symbolised by the great work that you have accomplished and brought beyond the frontiers of your country. It also serves as an inspiration to the progressive forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and this is why we bring into concrete form our solidarity with you. At the same time, we know the class enemies, those who are working against the reunification of Korea, those who do not wish to see Korea advance farther with vigour on the road they have chosen, and even these enemies have great respect for your person, because they know that you are a man of principle, you faithfully express the will of your people, that you are loved and followed by all the people, not only by the north of Korea, but by all the Korean people in the south and the north, and this is your great force in Asia and the whole world.

The opening of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea coincides with the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Party. During those 35 years, during the same valiant struggle, the courage has become stronger each day, and many dreams have become realities over the last 35 years of fierce struggle. It is not only the beauty of your cities, the sumptuousness of different edifices, the solidity of the material infrastructure which displays the grandeur of the work accomplished. There is something which goes beyond all this. This is the quality of man, the Korean people conscious, resolved to defend their nation, open to universal progress and always united with all the struggles in the world. You have succeeded in moulding man of new type and this is the primary example which made you enjoy in Africa and the world a real prestige in that you are the builder of a new society dreamt of by all the working masses of the world.

Rare are the wise leaders of the masses who hold the steering wheel of the vehicle of history of their nation in so many years like you; there are leaders whom the peoples are afraid of, there are leaders who are followed because they utilize methods of obliging the people to follow them.

But your case is not so; we know how you are loved and liked by your people, all the generations, the old and young adore you and thus all the Korean people respect you. This is because all the Korean people are convinced that your life accorded to the just cause of the nation, you have consecrated to the well-being of man of Korea, in the interests of the Korean people as well as the oppressed peoples in the world.

Thirty-five years of leadership, newer has the confidence fallen below the mark, on the contrary, every day it is amplified and strengthened.

Here is also a reason which motivated our presence here, inasmuch as you are an example for the leaders who would like to serve faithfully the cause of their country and become the elements useful for the history of humanity who want to be transformed in order to emancipate each people and each man.

Seven members of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Guinean Party, among whom six are Members of its National Political Bureau, came to participate in your Sixth Congress to thank the great leader of the Korean people, to encourage them to pursue his great work and also to say to the Korean people that they have reason to devote themselves to this leader, that they have reason to have confidence in him, and to work uninterruptedly for realising the programmes of the building of the Korean Party.

Therefore, our presence is to communicate with you through debates of the Congress and participate in unfolding a new period that we know to be of a vigorous advance, a period of still more difficult work, inasmuch the country has not yet been reunified, inasmuch as there are another aspiration for material progress with which you are preoccupied and which requires a fresh energy on the part of the working forces of the country, the working people of the countryside, the workers of factories, military men, women, youth, to be short, all the living forces of the nation must also mobilize themselves for a new good ahead and we are sure that greater victories will also sanction efforts and that your victories will be inscribed like the victories of all the forces of peace, because the options you defend are largely divided by the peoples of the world and it is why the work you effect will have a universal bearing which will further consolidate the bases of the world revolution.

We would like to drink a toast to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, a friend of the Guinean people; and to a great success of the Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

(KCNA)

Your Visit Will Consolidate Our Two Peoples' Friendship

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at a grand banquet he arranged on October 9 evening in honour of Robert G. Mugabe, Chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe

Follows the full text of the speech

Esteemed Comrade and Madame Robert G. Mugabe,

Honourable guests from Zimbabwe,

Comrades and friends,

It gives me a great pleasure to meet you Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, Africa's eminent anti-imperialist fighter, Chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, again here in Pyongyang, when the whole country is wrapped in great emotion and joy on the eve of the Sixth Congress of our Party.

On behalf of our Party's Central Committee, the Government of the Republic, the Korean people and on my own, I would like to avail myself of this place filled with amity to offer the warmest welcome to you, Comrade Prime Minister, my comrade-in-arms and brother, and to the guests from Zimbabwe.

Despite a heap of urgent problems to solve in building a new society after the independence of the country, you, esteemed Comrade Prime Minister, have come a long way to this country to attend our Party's Sixth Congress and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of its foundation.

We regard this as a manifestation of your high respect for our Party and your lofty desire to share joys with us.

We and you, esteemed Comrade Prime Minister, have very good relations as revolutionary fellow-fighters and comrades.

You visited our country in May 1978 when the armed struggle for freedom and independence was at its height in Zimbabwe.

Last May we enjoyed reunion in Belgrade and, today, you are here in our country as an envoy of the heroic people who won a great victory in the national-liberation struggle.

Your visit to our country will serve to further consolidate militant friendship and solidarity between our two peoples and make our Party Congress more meaningful and glorious.

Especially, this visit is your first official visit abroad after the victory of the revolution in Zimbabwe and the proclamation of her independence. This is a vivid illustration of your deep friendship towards us and close bonds of amity binding our two countries.

Today the people of Zimbabwe, who have hailed the new day of independence and sovereignty, are waging vigorous struggles, under the banner of independence and non-alignment, to do away with colonial servitude, remove the after effects of the long-drawn war, realize domestic stability and national concord, carry out agrarian reform, develop a self-supporting national economy and national culture and to found a unified national army.

Our people believe that the people of Zimbabwe will achieve great successes definitively in the struggle to build a progressive new society and a new life under the correct guidance of you, Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, their outstanding leader.

The independence of Zimbabwe is going to facilitate the historic cause of complete liberation of Africa.

We are convinced that the Namibian and South African peoples, too, will soon win freedom and liberation, smashing the last stronghold of colonialism and racism and we express our full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of all African peoples to hasten the complete liberation of Africa.

The peoples of Korea and Zimbabwe formed unbreakable bonds of friendship in the common struggle to embody the lofty ideas of independence, sovereignty and non-alignment.

The Korean people stood steadfast by you, Comrade Mugabe, and the patriotic front when the people of Zimbabwe were waging their arduous armed struggle for freedom and liberation and, still today, they are giving active support and encouragement to your just cause.

You were true to your obligation as our revolutionary comrades-in-arms.

Following the proclamation of independence, you repealed all agreements the former racist regime had concluded with the south Korean puppets, and categorically frustrated their attempts to penetrate into your country.

This resolute and principled stand taken by the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe set an example to the peoples who treasure independence and justice, and impressed and inspired our people profoundly.

For this I would like to express deep thanks to you, Comrade Prime Minister, to the Zimbabwe African National Union, and to your government and people.

Esteemed Comrade Prime Minister,

The opening day of the Sixth Congress of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea which all our Party members and people have been awaiting is close at hand.

Our Party's Sixth Congress will be a historic congress at which to review the splendid achievements and precious experiences our Party and people have gained in the revolution and construction by embodying the Juche idea and to set forth a new programme of struggle; the Congress will also serve as an important occasion for further cementing the friendship and solidarity with the world's people who advocate independence.

Now, our people are very happy to have a great many foreign guests visiting our country from all parts of the five continents to take part in the grand festival of October.

Your arrival in our country today has increased the festive atmosphere here.

Availing myself of this place overflowing with the delight of receiving the revolutionary comrades-in-arms of Zimbabwe, I would like to propose a toast:

To the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Zimbabwe,

To the prosperity and progress of the Republic of Zimbabwe,

To the health of esteemed Comrade and Madame Robert G. Mugabe,

To the health of the guests from Zimbabwe, and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here. **(KCNA)**

We Admire WPK, Treasure Close Association between It, ZANU

Speech of Zimbabwe Prime Minister

ROBERT G. MUGABE

Robert G. Mugabe Chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, spoke at a grand banquet arranged on October 9 evening in his honour by President Kim Il Sung.

Follows the full text of his speech

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung,

Madam Kim Song Ae,

Distinguished guests,

Comrades and friends,

When one man meets another and establishes friendship, the event is no doubt significant and memorable. But when the meeting is that of two men of the same political and ideological persuasion, and the ensuing friendship becomes a binding alliance between them in the advancement of set identical revolutionary goals, the occasion is not merely significant but truly historic and honourable.

It was in 1978 that I first came to Pyongyang in quest of military and for a national struggle whose objectives were the freedom of my people from settler-colonialist oppression, the achievement of sovereign independence and democracy. I had before then only heard and read about the great Korean leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung. My memory of our first meeting is still extremely vivid. He had heard, he said, all about me and the national struggle I was leading. My request for aid would thus be granted substantially as submitted because our just cause was also the just cause of the Korean people and the Workers' Party of Korea. And aid truly was given us in accordance with that undertaking. What a great close friend and indispensable ally Comrade Kim Il Sung became. What a great event the meeting became as the first joint physical step in the forging of an alliance between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Zimbabwe African National Union. Indeed, as we on that occasion met and planned the means of lending effectiveness to the Zimbabwean revolution, we were also meeting to unite the valiant people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the gallant people of the would-be Republic of Zimbabwe. We had in reality defied our geographical apartness, and as we merged our principles and objectives and pooled together our resources towards their achievement we have also successfully blended our revolutions into one. Two years later we scored a joint brilliant victory over the forces of imperialism, colonialism and racism which had for decades resisted our democratic-revolutionary struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, may I say no greater honour could have been conferred on me, my Party, Government and people than to be invited, only five and half months after my Party's election victory and the attainment of our independence, to visit this great country and renew acquaintances with its great leader, its great Party and its great people. Accordingly, I come to you with messages of warm congratulations upon the holding of the Sixth Congress and 35th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

I also bring you cordial greetings, profound gratitude and great admiration from our Zimbabwean workers and peasants.

We hail and salute you and the gallant people of Korea for two main reasons. The first is that you fought heroically and defeated a common enemy imperialism and colonialism on your territory. The second is that you used your political victory to achieve yet another victory in the socio-economic sphere of your country.

We also express our profound gratitude to you as we begin the first phase of our independence but using your own political and military victory to achieve our victory, as indeed you had used your victory to help achieve the victory of Mozambique.

We admire you for your persistent quest for the just cause of the reunification of your country and for the consistent emphasis you lay on the principle that the people of Korea are entitled to being masters of their own destiny on the basis of the Juche idea. Our admiration grows greater when we notice that in spite of the greatest amount of provocation from the undemocratic and counter-revolutionary regime in south Korea you have continued to advocate the path of peaceful settlement of the Korean problem. We lend you our maximum support in your just endeavours and trust that the United States will accede to the wishes of the Korean people, recognise the right of self-determination and gracefully withdraw from the region so that Korean people can become masters in their own home without any interference from foreign quarters.

Your Excellency, I believe the unity of our forces in the context of the victory and independence we have achieved in Zimbabwe is both the means and base for consolidating our relations in new dimensions. True, the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle must continue until both our regions are rid of the remaining imperialist forces in their southern parts. Yet we have, in our case, now to use our independence as an instrument for achieving the economic goals of our revolution. We have to deliver economic benefits on our golden independence plate. It is in pursuance of this objective that we would wish to see our friendship and alliance being consolidated. We welcome in this regard the visit to our country, recently paid by a high-powered Korean delegation, to discuss areas of common action. When, soon after our independence, I sent to Pyongyang a delegation headed by the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, I had in mind this same exercise of extending our relations to the economic, scientific and cultural sectors. I trust the visits we have paid to each other have furnished us with enough knowledge of the most important and most urgent areas of cooperation. My delegation will, in addition to participating in the great historical event of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party and the thirty-fifth anniversary of its founding, be interested in discussions between our two sides leading to the establishment of mutually beneficial relations in the areas I have mentioned above, namely the economic, scientific and cultural areas.

As we visualise the revolutionary process in Zimbabwe, the phase of national armed struggle now over, the immediate post-independence phase becomes inevitably one to repair the damage inflicted upon both the human and physical structures of the economy. As we analyse the situation, the programmes we must fulfil is that aimed at resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction. The resettlement and rehabilitation of our population involves nearly 2.5 million persons displaced by the war only 200,000 to 250,000 of whom were refugees in Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana. Land is the basis of such resettlement programme and land can only result from acquisition by the state from the white commercial sector. The state is constitutionally unable to acquire this land unless it financially can compensate the white farmer for the land acquired from him.

Our lack of funds is naturally rendering the process of resettlement rather slow. But where resettlement has begun as a result of land having become available, the view of my Party and Government is that such resettlement must be on a viable economic basis recognising a system of cooperative or collective units. We would gladly appreciate your placing at our disposal your expertise and experience in this field so as to benefit by them in our new endeavours to organise and socialise our peasant agriculture so it can become more economic and lift itself from a merely subsistence level.

The task of reconstruction is one which encompasses various areas of the socio-economic field as they straddle across it. The essential social services like education and health were, not only originally inadequate among the peasants and the working masses, but also impaired either by disruption or destruction from the war. The road and rail systems suffered similarly during the war and so did the rural businesses. Reconstruction thus is a comprehensive process of repair and extension of the services most essential to the lives of the rural population.

It is our hope that our resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes will operate to alleviate the population pressures upon the cities and industrialised areas and result in the eventual

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President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

DPRK President Kim Il Sung on October 10 received foreign delegates attending the WPK Sixth Congress.

Delegates of various countries extended warm congratulations to the Sixth Congress and wished the President good health and a long life.

The DPRK President expressed thanks and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were:

Ahmed Sekou Toure, Secretary General of the Party of State of Guinea, President of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic and Supreme Chief of the Guinean Revolution; Robert G. Mugabe, Chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe; head of the delegation of the Communist Party of China Li Xiannian, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the CPC; head of the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic, Member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League and Member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; head of the delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia M. Mainza Chona, its Secretary General; head of the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party Ilie Verdet, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party and Prime Minister of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic; head of the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Party; head of the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union V.V. Grishin, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and First Secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee; head of the delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Souvanna Vignaket, Head of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army; head of the delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party Nikolas Chaoui, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon Tarek Shehab, Member of the Leadership and Vice-Chairman of the Party; head of the delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Namsrayn Luvsanravdan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic; head of the delegation of the Nationalist Party of Bangladesh Nazmul Huda, Member of the National Standing Committee (politburo) of the Party; head of the delegation of the United People's Party of Bangladesh Kazi Zafar Ahmed, Chairman of the Party; head of the delegation of the Burma Socialist Programme Party (U Htwe Khan, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and Member of the Parliament; head of the delegation of the Arab Socialist Baath Party in Syria Taoufik Salliha, Member of the Regional Leadership, and Director of the Organisational Department, of the Party; head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Australia Eric Aarons, Secretary of the National Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Israeli Communist Party Dabid Henin, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) M. Basavapunnaiah, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party; delegate of the Communist Party of India M. Farooqi, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the National Council of the Party; head of the delegation of the Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi S.S. Mohapatra, General Secretary of the Congress; head of the delegation of the Japan Communist Party Tomio Nishizawa, Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party Akune Wohota, Vice-Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Party and Member of the House of Councillors; head of the delegation of the Yemen Socialist Party Najeeb Hazim Fara Ghanim, the Government delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic Ahmed Muhammad Al Wadidi; head of the delegation of the Party of Unionist Party of Viet Nam Le Quang Dao, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; member of the delegation of the Communist Party of China Zhang Tingfa, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Commander of the Air Force; head of the political parties and parliament delegation of Thailand Sa-ard Piyavan, Deputy Secretary General of the National Party and First Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives; head of the goodwill delegation of Pakistan Riaz Shahid, Mayor of the Faisalabad Municipal Corporation in Punjab Province, Pakistan; head of the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Mahmud Al Khalidie, Member of the Central Council of the Organisation; head of the delegation of the People's National Party of Ghana K.S.P. Jantuah, Leading Member of the Central Committee of the Party and Minister of the Local Government Rural Development and Co-operatives; Member of the Party and State delegation of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic Elhadj Moussa Diakite, Member of the National Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Minister of Housing, Domains and Town-Planning; head of the delegation of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Joao Da Costa, Member of the Supreme Council of Struggle of the Party and State Commissioner for Health and Social Affairs; Jacob Achidi Kisob, delegate of the National Union and Government of Cameroon; head of the delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour Jean-Pierre Thystere Thicaya, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the National Party of Nigeria P.A. Adedoyin, National Vice-Chairman of the Party; head of the delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa Alfred Nzo, Secretary General of the National Executive Committee of the Congress; Ydrissa Arouna, special envoy of the Government of the Republic of Niger; head of the delegation of the Togolese People's Rally Ayite Kachin Mivedor, Member of the Political Bureau of the Rally and Permanent Director of the Rally; head of the delegation of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda Nsekalige Aloys, Member of the Central Committee of the Movement and Minister of Youth and Sports; head of the delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Abdulla Zahmul, Secretary of the People's Committee Affairs in the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, head of the delegation of the Lesotho National Party Desmond T. Sixishe, Executive Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Reunion Yves Chong-Ichikan, Member of the Central Committee and Secretary General of the Youth, of the Party; head of the delegation of the Moroccan Progress and Socialism Party Ali Yata, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution Ampy Augustin Portos, Member of the Political Bureau of the Vanguard and Minister of the Interior; head of the delegation of

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decentralization of industries. Your experience here will be rewarding to us to the extent that we find them to have a bearing upon our own situation.

We reckon that the crucial resettlement period will last some two years. Indeed, we are already working on a development plan extending over a period of three to four years aimed at bringing about real expansion in the economic and social fields.

Your Excellency, I have tried to give you a brief background to our problems and the solutions we envisage for them. We reckon, however, that the success of the plans we have depends, among other things, upon the consolidation of our peace and independence. This is why I have time and time again appealed for greater understanding and reconciliation among our people, either across the political Party line or across the colour line. Our policy of reconciliation is based on the principle that the change which we have achieved, namely the democratic system which has replaced the racial settler-dominated political order, must be accepted without qualification by all. Secondly, if those who have been overthrown as the overlords of an undemocratic racial system fully accept the new system and the Government democratically elected under it, then those who have become the dominant political element as we have must be prepared to forgive the past sins of the former and join hands with them in a new spirit emanating from a single loyalty to the country and commitment to our independence. In the circumstances in which my Party found itself after elections as the victor, it became imperative to unite in Government ZANU and ZAPU so as to lay a basis for national unity.

I am glad that in gradual stages peace is getting consolidated as our people adjust to each other and reorientate their attitudes in the establishment of new positive relations. In the process of achieving the desirable equilibrium in human relations a few acts of violence are unavoidable as the negative but insignificant features of an otherwise successful positive process. Great success awaits our efforts, despite the acts of sabotage by South Africa and other internal reactionary forces. The people of Zimbabwe remain as determined to safeguard their hard-won independence as they were to achieve it.

During the liberation war the people of Zimbabwe fought a relentless struggle against a combination of imperialist and settler-puppet reactionary forces. The enemy combination included the forces of the South African regime right up to the time of our first democratic elections in February this year. Our imperialist-reactionary favourites were dismally rejected and dislodged by the people at the election polls and the verdict favoured the revolutionary forces that we represent, South Africa panicked.

She panicked because she dreaded the thought of a revolutionary neighbour to her north whose influence might engender an irreversible revolutionary trend on her soil as well as strengthen SWAPO in Namibia. Accordingly she began recruiting disloyal and reactionary elements who had served as a quasi-military and quasi-political arm of puppet Muzorewa's auxiliary force. To this day over five thousand of these forces have been based in the Transvaal in South Africa ready to be deployed in Zimbabwe, Namibia, Mozambique, Angola, or Zambia, to destabilise the situation and prevent the smooth process of economic development in our independent states.

South Africa has set herself up in our region as not only a detester of democracy but as also a manipulator and destabiliser of our hard-won democratic systems. We have refused to accord her this status as a professional aggressor and hence we have, of necessity, to maintain our military vigilance so we can effectively repel her insidious disruptive military antics as soon as we detect the slightest signs of them.

My country has, in spite of South Africa's aggressive activities, committed itself to a policy of peaceful coexistence with all its neighbours including South Africa herself. Acting, however, on the basis of their principle and in accordance with the OAU Charter and resolutions, our young Republic has refused to maintain any political and diplomatic relations with South Africa, though recognising as all our other neighbours have done the reality of existing economic ties with and dependence upon South Africa.

To lessen our economic dependence upon South Africa the nine countries of our Southern African region have resolved to establish a regional system of economic cooperation between themselves. In April, this year, an agreement to this effect was signed in Lusaka by Zambia, Angola, Tanzania, Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho, Malawi, Botswana, and Zimbabwe. Another summit conference will take place in Maputo next November to conclude the programmes and projects that have been planted as well as to appeal to international agencies to supply funds for their implementation. It is our belief that our political independence cannot have any real meaning and significance to our people unless it were accompanied and reinforced by economic independence as well. Our political liberation having placed into the hands of our broad masses the instrument of political power, that political power must now transform itself into economic power. Political independence must necessarily begest economic independence. One notes with a deep sense of admiration that the various people of Korea, guided by your wise leadership and the Juche idea, have in addition to being their own political masters also become their own economic masters. We who have just attained our political independence have thus your own example and experience to learn from.

It can not be denied that the achievement of political and economic independence by the unwavering people of Korea was also made possible by the adherence to the policy of non-alignment. Our young Republic of Zimbabwe has declared itself as a non-aligned state. We believe that the adoption of this posture places us in a sphere where we cannot be the internationalist puppets of either world block, at the same time as we are not restricted in our ability to make friends with members of either bloc. We are prepared to become our friends on a mutual and reciprocal basis. It is also our belief that we whould reinforce the voice of the Third World in demanding disarmament by the contesting powers, so as to reduce world tension and contribute to the creation of a more peaceful world.

Your Excellency, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the achievements of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under your leadership have been spectacular in both the political and economic fields. It cannot be doubted that the basic political instrument for the formulation of our politico-socio-economic goals and the identification of the correct means of achieving them has been the Workers' Party of Korea. The thirty-five years of existence which the Party has had is a record replete with numerous experiences and outstanding victories. Here again one admires how the Party has become not only the basic instrument for galvanising the broad masses through the proletarian vanguard, but one also of formulating the presenting plans and programmes to government based on approved people-oriented policies. Use of the people are truly to be masters of their destiny in the exercise of their sovereignty, then the Party which is the expression of the mind of the people as well as their collective voice must also comprise a dominant instrument of governmental policies.

Once again, I wish to congratulate the Workers' Party on its long and brilliant record of performance. The record becomes even more illustrious when it is considered that the sovereignty of the people of Korea has been put to test by a vicious and completely unjustified war waged against them in 1950 and that this challenge continues to this day as the United States unreasonably persists in upholding an outmoded posture on the question of the unification of Korea. We admire the Workers' Party and treasure the close association between it and ZANU. May I wish the Party another 35 years of successive victories, the most important of which must inevitably be the successful reunification of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung,

When we left Zimbabwe on Tuesday we expected that the whole people of Pyongyang, the entire machinery will welcome us. What happened this afternoon at the airport and what happened as we left the airport in coming into town is an event which we cannot describe.

The rousing welcome that was given us and the joy that we received all point toward one, an event that in fact underlines the reality of our solidarity and friendship. We cannot thank you in words, nor can we thank you materially for what you have displayed in receiving us this afternoon.

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Presidential Audiences

(Continued from page 5)

Malian People's Democratic Union Toumani Bagavoko, Secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the Union, head of the delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front Alberto Joaquim Chipande, Member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Front and Minister of National Defence; head of the delegation of the Botswana Democratic Party Jameson L.T. Mothibamele, Member of the National Executive Committee in the Party and Member of the Parliament; head of the delegation of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress Mandi Stanislas, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Minister of the Interior; head of the delegation of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin Alladaye Michel, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Minister of People's Justice; member of the delegation of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin Gado Girigissou, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Minister of Construction and Housing; head of the Government delegation of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed, Member of the Council of the Revolutionary Command and Prime Minister of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic; head of the delegation of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe Antonio Do Rosario Amado Yaz, Member of the Political Bureau of the Liberation Movement and Director of Internal Order and Security of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; head of the delegation of the African Democratic Rally-Democratic Party of Upper Volta Ouedraogo Salef, Member of the Political Bureau, Member of the Permanent Executive Committee and First Secretary of Organisation of the Party; head of the delegation of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) Davit Meroro, National Chairman and Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, of the Organisation; head of the delegation of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party Hussein Kulmiye Afrah, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Second Vice-President of the Somali Democratic Republic, head of the delegation of the Sudanese Socialist Union Joseph Lago, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Union; head of the delegation of the All-People's Congress of Sierra Leone C.A. Kamara Taylor, Second Vice-President of the Republic of Sierra Leone; head of the delegation of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front G. Sinon, Secretary-General of the Front, head of the delegation of the Senegalese Socialist Party Assane Seck, Member of the Political Bureau and Administrative Secretary of the Senegalese Socialist Party and Minister of State for Culture; head of the delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party Ait Ouazzou Areski, Chairman of the Support Committee of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA)-Worker's Party Mariano Puku, Member of the Central Committee of the Party and Vice-Minister of the Interior; head of the delegation of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing of the Ethiopian Working People's Party Billilin Mandefro, Member of its Central Committee; head of the delegation of the Zairian Popular Revolutionary Movement Kangafu Vingigudum Bangana, Political Commissioner of the Movement; head of the Government delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea Tarcicio Mene Abeso, Member of the Supreme Military Council and Military Commissioner in Charge of Education, Culture, Youth and Sports; head of the delegation of the Central African Democratic Union Jean-Claude Kazagui, Secretary General of the Union; head of the delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania Paul Sozigwa, Information Secretary of the President; head of the delegation of the Socialist Left Party in Norway Torborn Dahl, Vice-Chairman of the Party; head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark Villy Hulsang, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party; head of the delegation of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark Ole Henriksen, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Left-Wing Socialist Party of Denmark Indar Vinther Johansen, Member of the International Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Paul Verner, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the German Communist Party Gustav Trambowski, Member of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Malta Labour Party Paul Gafa, Head of Administration of the Party; head of the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Peko Takov, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Vice-President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; delegate of the Communist Party of Belgium Bali Gand Raoul, Member of the Central Committee of the Party; delegate of the Belgian Socialist Party Verkens Urbain; head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal Sergio Vilargues, Member of the Political Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Socialist Party of Portugal Antonio Gonsalves Janeiro, Member of the National Commission and of the Directive Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party; Emile Wojtaszek, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Party; delegate of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin Erich Ziegler, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party; delegate of the Workers' Party of Switzerland Fernand Petit, Member of the Central Committee of the Party; Jean Pierre Metral, Member of the Political Bureau of the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland; head of the delegation of the Swiss Autonomous Socialist Party Krahinbuhl Marco, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Swiss Progressive Organisations Georg Degen, General Secretary of the Organisations; head of the delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden Bo Hammar, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Party; head of the delegation of the Communist Party of San Marino Ermenezildo Gasperoni, Chairman of the Party; head of the delegation of the Socialist Party of San Marino Remi Zacomini, General Secretary of the Party; member of the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union K.V. Lusakov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; delegate of the Communist Party of Great Britain Lou Lewis, Member of the Executive Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of British Members of the House of Commons from the Labour Party Dennis Canavan; delegate of the Communist Party of Austria Alfried Madzinger, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Italian Communist Party Dario Valori, Member of the Central Committee of the Party and Deputy Head of the Communist Group of the Senate of the Parliament; head of the delegation of the Italian Socialist Party Paolo Pedrazzoli, Member of the Direction of the Party; head of the delegation of the Socialist Workers' Party of Spain Mr. Urabur Gabriel, Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Party and Member of the Congress of Deputies; head of the delegation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement Andreas Christodoulides, Member of its Political Bureau; head of the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Lajos Mehes, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and First Secretary of the Budapest Party Committee; head of the delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Josef Havlin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the French Communist Party Pierre Pranchere, Member of the Central Committee of the Party and Deputy of the European Parliament; head of the delegation of the French Socialist Party Lucien Praire, Third World National Delegate of the Party; head of the delegation of the United Socialist Party of France Dufumie Marc, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party; head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Finland Ilka Jarvinen, Member of the Central Committee of the Party; delegate of the Finnish Social Democratic Party Seppo Saherma, Secretary of its Kemi Branch; head of the delegation of the Greek Communist Party (Interior) Babis Drakopoulos, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the People's National Congress of Guyana Elvin McDavid, Secretary of its Central Committee; delegate of the "New Jewel Movement" of Grenada Swinton Lambert, Second Secretary of the National Secretariat of the Movement; head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe Chipan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Guatemalan Workers' Party Antonio Castro Mayen, Member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Party and General Secretary of the Patriotic Working Youth; delegate of the National Liberation Party of Costa Rica Rodolfo Solano, Member of the Central Executive Commission of the Party; head of the delegation of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica Alvaro Montero Mejia, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the People's Vanguard of Costa Rica Eduardo Mora Valverde, Member of the Political Commission, and Deputy Secretary General, of the Central Committee of the Vanguard; head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba Guillermo Garcia Frias, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Vice-President of the Council of State and Vice-President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; head of the delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua Jose Valdivia, Member of the Sandinist National Assembly of the Front; head of the delegation of the Dominican Communist Party Sulli Saneau, Member of the Executive Committee, and Secretary in Charge of International Affairs, of the Central Committee of the Party; delegate of the Dominican Revolutionary Party Juan Antonio Medina Vasquez, Member of the National Executive Committee of the Party; delegate of the Dominican Labour Party Rosie Douglas, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Martinique Felicien Bourgeois, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party; head of the delegation of the Communist Party of the United States of America Roscoe Proctor, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Mexican Communist Party Antonio Franco Guttierez, Member of the Executive Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Party; delegate of the Communist Party of Venezuela Lino Perez Loyo, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Member of the Chamber of Deputies; head of the delegation of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism Argelia Raya, Member of the Political Committee and Vice-President of the Movement; head of the delegation of the Left Revolutionary Movement of Venezuela Moises Moleiro, Secretary General of the National Direction of the Movement; head of the delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Venezuela Douglas Bravo, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the People's Party of Panama Miguel Porcell, Executive Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Paraguay Cider Acosta Arounda, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Puerto Rico Socialist Party Jose Alberto Alvarez, Member of the Central Committee of the Party; delegate of the Peruvian Communist Party Jorge Aliaga Merino, Member of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Popular Action Party of Peru Gaston Acurio Velarde, Deputy National Secretary General of the Party and Member of the Senate of the Constituent Assembly; delegate of the Communist Party of Salvador Roberto Castellanos, Member of the Political Bureau, and Member of the Secretariat, of the Party; head of the delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Worker's of Argentina Pedro Garcia Chamorro, Member of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Argentina Ricardo Antonio Clemerti, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Haiti Communist Unity Party Daniel Morancy, Member of the Political Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Honduras Emilio Gomez, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party; delegate of the Communist Party of Uruguay Eduardo Viera, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party; head of the delegation of the Socialist Party of Uruguay Ariel Caggiani; delegate of the Communist Party of Ecuador Luis Bolivar Bolanos Sanchez, Member of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Ecuador Laura Almeida, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party; Raymond Wolff, delegate of the People's National Party of Jamaica; head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Chile Orlando Millas, Member of the Political Committee, and Member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Party; delegate of the Socialist Party of Chile Alejandro Gilberto, Member, and Director of a Department, of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the Left Revolutionary Movement of Chile Gladis Diaz Armijo, Member, and Director of the International Department, of the Central Committee of the Movement; delegate of the Communist Party of Canada Peter Boychuck, Candidate Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea Lucio Luzzatto, President of the Liaison Committee; head of the delegation of the International Institute of the Juche Idea Miyagawa Takeo, Director of the Board of the Institute; head of the delegation of the Institute of the Juche Idea for Asian Area T.B. Mukherjee, Director of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and Director General and President of the Asian Institute; head of the delegation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth Jose Ramon Rodriguez, Vice-President of the Federation; delegate of the Cyprus-Korea Friendship Association Fifis Ioannou, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus and President of the Association; head of the delegation of the New Zealand-Democratic People's Republic of Korea Friendship Society Wolfgang Rosenberg, General Secretary of the Society; head of the delegation of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association Bishnu Sundar Pradhan, General Secretary of the Association; delegate of the Bangladesh-Korea Association of Friendship Q.G. Ajmiri, Chairman of the Association; delegate of the Society for the Promotion of the Relations between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Heinz Zaslawski, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria and Vice-Chairman of the Society; and head of the delegation of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association Tariq Sayeed, Chairman of the Association.

DPRK President Kim Il Sung continuously received foreign delegates on October 12, 13, and 14 respectively.

ON OCTOBER 12, the President met and had a talk with Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party headed by Santiago Carrillo.

On hand were Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Kim Yong Sun, Alternate Member and Deputy Director of a Department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

ON OCTOBER 13, President Kim Il Sung received the delegations of: the Algerian National Liberation Front Party headed by Ait Quazzou Areski, Chairman of the Support Committee of the Central Committee of the Party; the United National Independence Party of Zambia headed by M. Mainza Chona, General Secretary of the Party; and the Togolese People's Rally headed by Ayite Gachin Mivedor, Member of the Political Bureau of the Togolese People's Rally and Permanent Director of the Rally.

ON OCTOBER 14, the DPRK President received the delegations of: the All-People's Congress of Sierra Leone headed by C.A.Kamara Taylor, Second Vice-President of the Republic of Sierra Leone; the Arab Socialist Baath Party in Syria headed by Taoufik Salliha, Member of the Regional Leadership, and Director of the Organisational Department, of the Party; the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party headed by Hussein Kulmiye Afrah, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Second Vice-President of the Somali Democratic Republic; the Nationalist Party of Bangladesh headed by Nazmul Huda, Member of the National Standing Committee (politburo) of the Party; and the Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi headed by S.S. Mohapatra, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi. (KCNA)

Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation Between Korea, Guinea Signed

PYONGYANG, October 13 (KCNA) – A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang on October 11.

Follows the full text of the treaty signed by President Kim Il Sung and President Ahmed Sekou Toure:

Article 1

The two high-level contracting parties shall endeavour to strengthen the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries and steadily expand and develop their cooperation and interchange in the struggle for building an independent socialist society, while opposing imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, and racism and holding fast to independence.

Article 2

The two high-level contracting parties shall see to it that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, developing countries and non-aligned nations, develop relations between the two countries and relations with other countries under the uplifted banner of independence, sovereignty, non-alignment and peace on the basis of the following principles recognized in the international relations:

1. The people of each country have the sacred right to national self-determination of deciding their destiny by themselves and shaping the line and policy of their country independently.
2. Each country is completely equal regardless of the size of territory and population, the level of development and the socio-economic system and has an independent right to exploit and use its natural resources and all other resources in the interests of the nation.
3. Each country is under obligation to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries and observe the principles of equality, reciprocity and non-interference in others' internal affairs.
4. Each country considers that any attempt to destroy the national unity of other countries, infringe upon their territorial integrity and create alienation and division among nations constitutes a threat to world peace and security.
5. Each country regards it as its sacred right to self-defence to fight against all manner of aggression from outside.

Article 3

The two high-level contracting parties shall expand and develop cooperation and interchange between the two countries in all fields of economy, science and technology, culture, art, sports and public health and exchange with each other the successes and experiences gained in these fields.

Article 4

The two high-level contracting parties shall endeavour to expand and develop trade between the two countries on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual accommodation.

Article 5

Confirming the firm stand to achieve a durable peace and security in the world, the two high-level contracting parties shall cooperate with each other in the struggle for checking and frustrating all the imperialist policies of aggression and war, realising universal and complete disarmament, taking every step for the withdrawal of foreign troops and foreign military bases in other countries' territories, dissolving military blocs and creating nuclear-free zones and peace zones in different parts of the world.

Article 6

The two high-level contracting parties shall actively strive to destroy the old international economic order, a product of the colonialist system, a means of domination and monopoly of the imperialists and a lever of exploitation and plunder, and establish a new, equitable international economic order which guarantees complete equality and independence among nations.

Article 7

The two high-level contracting parties shall defend the intrinsic character of the non-aligned movement, a great political force of the present time, resolutely oppose any attempt to divide and disrupt the movement and make endeavours for the unity of the movement and its strengthening and development so that it may fully discharge its historic mission as an independent political force outside all blocs.

Article 8

The two high-level contracting parties shall resolutely oppose any attempt of the imperialists to divide a country into two and enslave and dominate the people of other countries and make positive efforts to have the question of the reunification of Korea solved independently on a democratic principle and in a peaceful way without any outside interference.

Article 9

The two high-level contracting parties shall support the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples for freedom and independence and express solidarity with the liberation struggle of all the oppressed nations of the world, strengthening solidarity and cooperation with the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the peoples of the Third World countries.

Article 10

The two high-level contracting parties shall inform each other of and exchange opinions on world problems and world events of common concern and make the two countries closely support to and cooperate with each other in the international organisations and international conferences.

Article 11

The treaty shall come into force on the day when it is signed and its term of validity is 20 years.

The term of validity of this treaty shall continue to extend automatically for ten years each time unless any one contracting party proposes to the other contracting party in writing to abrogate the treaty six months before the expiration of its term of validity.

Done in duplicate in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 11, 1980, in Korean and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation between Korea, Zimbabwe Concluded

PYONGYANG, October 13 (KCNA) – A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zimbabwe was concluded in Pyongyang on October 12.

Follows the full text of the treaty signed by President Kim Il Sung and Premier Robert G. Mugabe:

Article 1

The two high level contracting parties shall ensure that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zimbabwe both developing and non-aligned countries, develop the relations between themselves and with other countries on the basis of the following principles recognized in international relations, holding high the banner of independence, sovereignty, non-alignment and peace;

1. The people of each country have the sacred right to national self-determination and to shape their destiny by themselves and independently adopt policies that suit the concrete conditions of their country.
2. Each country, irrespective of its size, level of development and socio-economic system, is completely equal and has the sovereignty rights to develop and utilize all resources including natural resources in its national interests.
3. Each country has an obligation to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries and to observe the principles of equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in other states' internal affairs.
4. Each country regards any attempt to destroy the national unity or infringe upon the territorial integrity of other countries and create alienation and division among independent national states as a menace to world peace and security.
5. Each country has its innate right of self-defence to fight against foreign aggression.

Article 2

The two high level contracting parties shall make efforts to further strengthen their friendship and solidarity and develop the cooperation and intercourse between the two countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and for building a new independent society free from all forms of domination.

Article 3

The two high level contracting parties shall expand and develop the cooperation and intercourse between the two countries in all fields of economy, science and technology, culture, arts, sports, health and shall exchange with each other the successes and experiences gained in these domains.

Article 4

The two high level contracting parties shall make efforts to expand and develop trade between the two countries on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

Article 5

The two high level contracting parties hold that, in order to achieve a lasting peace and security of the world, the aggression and war policies of the imperialists must be checked and frustrated, general and complete disarmament materialized, foreign troops and foreign military bases in the territory of other countries withdrawn, military blocs dissolved and nuclear-free zones and zones of peace created in many parts of the world and they agree to cooperate with each other in this struggle.

Article 6

The two high level contracting parties shall actively struggle to destroy the old international economic order, the product of the colonial system and lever of the imperialists for domination and control, exploitation and plunder, and establish a new equitable international economic order which provides the complete equality and independence of all nations.

Article 7

The two high level contracting parties shall defend the characteristics innate in the non-aligned movement, a great political force of the present times, resolutely oppose all attempts to divide and disintegrate this movement and make common efforts to keep, strengthen and develop its unity, so that it can fulfil with credit its historical mission as an independent, non-bloc political force.

Article 8

The two high level contracting parties shall resolutely oppose any attempt by imperialists to divide nations and subjugate and dominate other peoples and countries and shall, guided by democratic principles, actively struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea without any foreign interference.

Article 9

The two high level contracting parties shall support the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples for freedom and independence and express solidarity with the liberation struggles of all the oppressed nations of the world while strengthening the unity and cooperation with the peoples of the non-aligned and the Third World countries.

Article 10

The two high level contracting parties shall exchange information and opinions with each other on the international problems and events of common concern and closely support and cooperate with each other in the international organizations and meetings.

Article 11

The present treaty shall come into force as from the date of signing and shall remain valid for 10 years.

Unless any of the two contracting parties makes a written proposal to the other side to abrogate the treaty six months before its expiration, its term will be automatically renewed for another ten years.

Article 12

Amendments to this treaty shall become effective when the two contracting parties agree in writing thereto through the exchange of diplomatic notes.

Signed in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on October 12, 1980, and done in duplicate in Korean and English, both texts being equally authentic.

Meeting Here Celebrates 6th WPK Congress

Korean residents here held a central meeting on Oct. 19 at Korean Cultural Centre in Tokyo in order to carry out the programmatic tasks set forth by President Kim Il Sung at the 6th Congress of the WPK.

At the meeting, Chairman Han Duk Su of the CSC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) was accompanied by Vice-Chairmen Li Jin Gyu, Li Gye Baek and Pak Chae Ho.

Chairman Han Duk Su made a lengthy speech before more than 4,000 participants.

In the speech, he made public tasks to be implemented by Koreans here according to the report on the work of the 6th WPK Congress.

Chongryun workers and Koreans here, first of all, should study hard the report on the work of the 6th WPK Congress in order to arm themselves with the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung.

Chongryun should be built up into an invincible overseas organization which devotes itself to the victorious cause of Kimilsungism.

Meanwhile, Chongryun should make great contribution to the carrying out of the perspective 10 targets of socialist construction in 1980's.

It should make all-out efforts to realize the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, upholding the new policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

It should give full support and encouragement to the south Korean people struggling against the Chon Du Hwan junta which committed fratricide in Kwangju in order to restore another "yusin" system, launching vigorous campaign for the release of south Korean democrats including Kim Dae Jung.

Chairman Han Duk Su appealed to all the participants to hold powerful struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the development and prosperity of socialist fatherland.

All the participants were firmly resolved to devote themselves to the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country and the development and prosperity of the socialist fatherland.

¥493 Mil. Remitted Here from Pyongyang For Educational Aid

President Kim Il Sung sent educational aid fund and stipends to the tune of 493 million yen (in Japanese currency) to the compatriots in Japan, KCNA reported.

This accounts the total amount of the educational aid fund and stipends sent by him in 77 installments to 29, 386, 827, 033 yen (in Japanese currency).

(Continued from page 5)

We cannot doubt after the events that the people of the Republic of Zimbabwe and the DPRK are one.

We cannot doubt the reality of our solidarity is one.

We cannot doubt the oneness of our people.

We cannot doubt the oneness of our objective and the oneness of our revolutions.

You are our great friend and the people of the DPRK are our great friends.

I would like to assure you that the people of the Republic of Zimbabwe are your great friends.

I wish to show you that you have in the people of the Republic of Zimbabwe your great friends.

Accordingly, we wish to show you our continued commitments to this alliance forged through the armed struggles.

Finally, may I wish you, the great leader of the Korean people, many more years of food health so your people may continue to be illuminated by your wise advice.

The struggle to liberate our people has already achieved victory.

I hope that the friendship and solidarity between our two peoples will strengthen in the future in our struggle, the struggle to work in our country such a miracle as wrought by the Korean people.

The war for liberation has come to a close. But a war continues. It is a war, in other words, an economic war. We will win in this war in the future.

Send Solidarity to 12th Chongryun Congress

Readers of The People's Korea throughout the world are kindly requested to send messages of solidarity to the 12th Congress of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) to be held in Tokyo from November 11 through 13.

One of the key factors which have contributed to the impressive conduct of Chongryun is international sympathy and support. Chongryun and the entire Korean community owe a great deal to the readers of The People's Korea, those who value peace, liberty and democracy and progressive international organizations.

A most important objective of the forthcoming 12th Congress is to review the conduct of Chongryun since its last Congress, assess the Korean and international situation and set forth a new action platform. The new action policy will stress the need to strengthen the organization of Chongryun on a basis of Juche contribute to the development and prosperity of the DPRK, aid the negotiated settlement of the reunification issues of the country, help restore democratic values in south Korea, defend the democratic rights of Kopeans here, and deepen international bonds with the progressive figures and organizations of the world.

Messages of solidarity are expected to arrive by the opening of the 12th Chongryun Congress. The address of Chongryun is 2-14-15. Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Chongryun is a genuine voice of the 700,000 Korean nationals in this country. It is led by the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung. Han Duk Su is Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun.

Chongryun has a Japan-wide network of local headquarters, chapters and sub-chapters, operates 153 regular schools for Korean children, from primary school to university, runs 37 credit associations. Affiliated with it are newspapers (the Korean language daily Choson Sinbo and foreign language weeklies including The People's Korea), bookshops, and art troupes.

May I invite you to drink:

To the joint victory achieved by the joint revolutionary forces of Zimbabwe and Korea

To the continued friendship and solidarity between the victorious people of the Republic of Zambabwe and the valiant people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

To the continued alliance and solidarity between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Zimbabwe African National Union

To the continued good health, guidance and leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Madam Kim Song Ae (KCNA)

Over 1,000 Koryo Students Hold Anti-U.S. Demonstration

More than 1,000 student demonstrators calling for resignation of Chon Du Hwan on Oct. 17 clashed with riot-police on the campus of Koryo University, Reuter was quoted by the Oct. 18 issue of The Japan Times, leading Japanese English daily.

The students, who called on the United States and Japan to stop supporting the Seoul authorities, also urged the cancellation of the national referendum on a new constitution scheduled for Oct. 22.

Over 1,000 students were distributing leaflets and chanting slogans near the campus entrance and were dispersed by about 500 armed police.

They called for the release of all political prisoners and an end to the trials of political dissidents.

About 175 people linked with the Kwangju incident have gone on trial and leading dissident Kim Dae Jung is awaiting hearing of his appeal against a death sentence passed by a lower court which found him guilty of fomenting rebellion and pro-communist sympathies.

A few scuffles broke out before about 30 students were detained. More than 1,000 people lingered around the campus shouting encouragement before they dispersed, eyewitnesses said.

It was the largest student demonstration in south Korea since last May's student comprising in Kwangju and came a day after martial law was partially lifted.

The south Korean military strongman, announcing the partial lift of martial law in a press conference on Oct. 16, warned that the government would take resolute steps against any students or citizens creating instability. Chon Du Hwan admitted on Oct. 16 that there had been recent disturbances and the distribution of seditious leaflets at about five universities.

Five students were arrested last month after a girl tried to commit suicide by slashing her wrists in protest at the government led by Chon Du Hwan, according to student sources.

The pamphlets charging Chon Du Hwan with responsibility for the deaths during the uprising at the southern provincial capital of Kwangju last May were distributed on the campuses of Yonsei, Hankuk and Ewha Women's University in Seoul and Donga University in the souther port city of Pusan, students said.

The Seoul authorities on Oct. 17 closed Seoul's Koryo University after about 1,000 students calling for the United States and Japan to end support for Chon Du Hwan clashed with police.

It was the second university closure in the last 10 days. The authorities closed Hanguk Presbyterian Theological College in northern Seoul on Oct. 8 following a similar incident. On that occasion, eight students were arrested.

Kennedy, Fraser, Form Kim-Rescue Body

A statement was made public on Oct. 17 by noted U.S. figures in order to form a committee for the rescuing of south Korean democrats and particularly Kim Dae Jung who was passed death at the court-martial held on Aug. 14. The statement is signed by Kennedy, U.S. Congressman; Fraser, former Chairman of the Subcommittee on International Organizations of the Committee of International Relations of the House of Representatives of the United States of America; and Reischauer, former U.S. ambassador in Tokyo.

In the statement, Fraser criticized the Chon Du Hwan junta for its vicious efforts to do away with Kim Dae Jung through the court-martial, concerned about suppressive development in south Korea since the assassination of Pak Jung Hi on Oct. 26 last year.

He also disclosed that he urged the high-ranking officials to put pressure on the Seoul authorities bent on killing Kim Dae Jung when he got in contact with them.

Students of Koryo University on May 5 waged a vigorous struggle for the lifting of "martial law" and the democratization of south Korea.

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